WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1871. An examination of the Southern cotton crop, recently made by direction of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, shows that in the States of Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, Georgia and Tennessee the crop will probably be nearly twenty-At the same time the grain ercp in the Carolina. States above named will probably be about twenty-five per cent. larger than the grain crop of 1870. There is no reason for the South to complain of these figures. Cotton will command, because of its comparafive scercity, a larger price than heretocondition of the cetton and grain crops will prove more beneficial to the South than a large crop of cotton and a smaller crop of grain could have proved. Perhaps the planters will be taught by it to plant hereafter more grain and less cotton than they have been in the habit of plant-

The Necessity for a Convention-Speaker

We continue this morning our extracts from the speech of Speaker Janvis upon the necessity for a Convention. The point discussed is the reorganization of the judiciary of North Carolina. The incompetency, partisanship and corruption of our Judges are the fruitful sources of most reason the absolute necessity for a change of judicial officers would alone justify the call of a Convention. Mr. Janvis thus refers to this division of his subject :

diefery of North Carolina. I do not mean to say that all the Judges of the State ought to be displaced. I only mean to lay read this portion of the speech : Judges are either corrupt, dishonest or in- lows. The anti-Conventionists say : ful conduct of some, the dishonesty of colored man. others and the incompetency of many have | 21. A Convention will put the h well nigh brought the whole judiciary of stead of the poor man in peril. the State into contempt. I do not hesitate to say furthermore that this dragging down of the judiciary has been one of the are truisms and cannot be disputed.

of the men who were to sit in judgment | contro! upon their lives, their liberties and their duct of some of the judgers themselves.

Now place over such a people as ours,

and then tell me in what esteem will such | tion does not protect them they have ama people hold such a judge. Will human | ple opportunity to protect themselves.

but a contempt for him?

State, and which is now being detailed in men who are most active to sesure a Con-

whatever name called since I was a school the property of the State, to be collected immediately under discussion; for I be- able to save their homesteads. The Octo- flat of their sabres, will disperse a mob, lieve if you will displace all the bad judges ber winds af 1872 will not more certainly in the state and put more upon the bench strew the earth with the falling leaves of worthy to succeed the Gastons, the Hen- antumn than will the homesteads of our dersons, the Ruffics, and the Gilliams, you people topple and fall beneath the Sheriff's fire of infantry, whose indiscriminating five per cent. less than it was last year. will hear no more of Ku klux in North hammer.

This, sir, is no idle tale that I am tell- after having made a humane decision in bulwark of civil liberty is leveled or swept it, what gennine North Carolinian would can give it to us.

cheaper system. I might point out to you people. the many new and unnecessary offices ereated by this constitution. I might compare the expense of the present State gov ernment with the old, but time fails me than I intended.

The Objections to a Convention_Speaker

In continuation of the admirable speech of Speaker JARVIS, we give that portion this morning which answers the objections of the disorders which have prevailed in urged to the holding of a Convention. The this State. If there existed no other rights of the colored citizens, the homesteads and the expense attending the Convention, are in turn treated in a masterly manner. The questions discussed are practical ones, and the facts and figures VI. The sixth and last necessity for a adduced cannot be gainsaid by the oppo-Convention that I propose to notice is the nents of the measure. We hope those who necessity of reorganizing the present ju- fear the loss of homesteads and dread the expense attending the Convention will

down this broad principle that when you | There is a class of persons among us that find a competent, faithful officer he ought object to a Convention called in any man to be retained, and when you find a worth- ner. They are generally office holders or just fifteen cents apiece. Who would not nothing new relative to the operations in less one he ought to be displaced without the friends of office-holders. The assigned give fifteen cents to get clear of the townany regard to his politics. This is the reasons for objecting to a Convention, as ships alone? But suppose the expense principle by which I shall be guided. I have heard them from time to time given of the Convention is all taxed upon the Neither do I mean to say that all of the upon this floor, may be fairly stated as fol- property, as will be the case, then let us and his geng will again succeed in escap-

competent, but I will say that the disgrace lat. A Convention will endanger the worth of property. The Robesonian of yesterday gives a full one in the house at the time except his

3rd. A Convention will be expensive

ly objections I have heard urged against a vention is called, the property of the State fruitful causes of the disorder that has ex- Covention, and these I propose to answer must be taxed two and a half cents on the tachment visited the seene of the ongogaisted in certain localities. And why do I in the order in which I have stated them. say so? I argue upon general principles | 1st. If I succeeded in showing you in the thousand dollars worth of property to and recovered the battean which had been of human nature. If one would be a wise the opening of my speech that there is such legislator and promote the best interest of a thing as a practically restricted Convenhis people he must respect the prejudice tion, and that the proposed Convention of that people. If that prejudice be wrong | will be such a one, then it will be suffi-'tis better to educate in the right direction cient for me to say that the Covention will man, owning one hundred dollars worth pauts of the evening before were "on the than to ride rough-shod over them. These be forbidden by the people, if called, from of property, would not give two and a half interfering in any manner with the rights Now the people of North Carolina have of the colored man as now fixed by law .- | Constitution restored to us and the Lat had from their carriest history a certain But I will go further and state emphatiprejudice which of late has been ignored, cally that if the Convention to be called and d sorder, in some sections, has been was unrestricted, and if the Convention the result. The prejudice of the people desired to deprive the colored man of his is, they have always demanded that their rights, it could not do it, for the reason officers should be honest, faithful and that he is not dependent for his rights up that their judges should be men learned State. His rights as a free man, a citizen in the law, but men of pure and irreproach- and a voter are secured to him by the Conable character. Why sir, I well remember of suitation of the United States, over which

21. The second objection there genproperty with a reverence second only to | tlemen urge is that the homestead will be that with which they speak of Him who is greatly endangered by the assembling of a produce a harvest of revenge and violence. that the wife of the notorious leader of A 11; o'clock a large body of stockto sit in judgment upon their eternal des | Convention. If any man really has any If in the one hundred and eighty years | the outlaw band, Mrs. H. B. Lowry, was holders arrived on the special train, pro- cell. tiny. I can scarcely reckon the esteem in fear about his homestead being in danger that have clapsed since the battle of Boyne among the prisoners that arrived on Tues- vir'el to bring them to the meeting, when which our people held their judges, till from a Convention these fears ought to be Water, the British government had fol- day last, we obtained an interview of a to their astonishment, they found what that esteem was forfeited by the bad con- allayed, if he be a reasonable man, when he remembers that before any delegate can take his seat in that Convention he must thoroughly imbued with these prejudices, swear that he will not, either directly or judges who are known to be either incom- indirectly, "offer or propose any amendpetent, or men of bad character, and what | ment to, or alteration of, or in anywise inis the natural result? Let a judge be terfere with, repeal or modify the homeguilty of the least appearance of judicial stead and personal property exemptions degree, but what must still be their in- was mortally wounded, a few weeks ago, style. A new call of the proxies was had, corruption, and see how our people de as provided for in article X of the Constitest him. Let him wear the judicial tution of this State." Can not and will in this distant land such fierce hostility as thought by many to be incocent of any represented. Smith's party, Shaver, of ermine to-day and rant upon the politi- not the people of North Carolina elect delcal hustings to-morrow, and how they egates to the Convention who will faithfully keep his oath? If they do, the home- upon any government not to have had the of the gang." While he thus harangues the people up- stead is in no danger. But if any delegate wis lom and moderation to effice in nearly on whose interest he is to set in judgment | should so far forget himself and the conthe next hour let him be told in their pres- | fidence reposed in him as to interfere with ence by a member of his own party, that | the homestead, the work of the Conven-"instead of going through the farce of tion must be submitted to the people and meting out justice to these people, he be by them ratified before it has any bind | the Irish Catholics dates as far back as himself ought to be in the penitentiary, ing force or effect. So that if the Conven- the battle of the Boyne, but was increased

nature itself permit them to have anything It is, however, suggested by Mr. Phillips, that while the Convention cannot in-As soon as a people have a contempt for terfere with the homestead, it will turn an officer and an aversion to the man, they out the present judges and put in a set cannot resist a fee ing of rebellion and that will reverse the decision made by the aversion to the law he executes. The present Supreme Court Judges on the been regarded by the vast body of the people have no confidence in his integrity homestead question. I will not undertake I rish people as the Torics in our revoluand therefore no confidence in the justness to say how a judge will decide any ques- tion were regarded by our forefathers. of his decisions. When the confidence of | tion that may be brought before him a the people in the integrity of a public year hence. But this I will say. It has officer is destroyed his usefulness is de- always been the policy of our courts to stroyed, and he ought to resign, and for stand by what has been decided. Follow- are all Protestants. Yet a va-t number of this reason it is the duty of every citizen ing this time-honored principle, it is my the Irish Protestants espoused the cause of to uphold their public officers and defend opinion that you could not put a set of Irish independence. Many of the noblest their character when assailed, as long as a judges upon the bench that would disturb proper regard for truth will permit them | the present decision. But is it true that | martyrs of that caus:, such as the Emmetts, to do so. But when his conduct becomes the people are dependent for their home. John Mitchell and others were Protesindefensible the people will abandon him. steads upon the judicial life of Associate tants. If he then persists in forcing obedience to Justices Rodman, Dick, Reade and Settle? the law, which he himself has outraged, trouble is inevitable, unless prevented by the greatest forbearance of the people.—

If this state of affairs is long continued, the people, disgusted with their ball of the people, disgusted with their ball of the law, which he himself has outraged, to the total is find ful, but the true, by what an uncertain tenure do the could not be prohased for that is substantially the suggestion. If the test is find ful, but the true, by what an uncertain tenure do the could not be prohased for that amount. The best is find ful, but the true, by what an uncertain tenure do the could not be prohased for that amount. The best is find ful, but the true, by what an uncertain tenure do the crowd is large. Ever be yound by the could not be prohased for that amount. The best is find ful, but the true, by what an uncertain tenure do the crowd is large. Ever be yound by the could not be prohased for that amount. The best is find ful, but the true, by what an uncertain tenure do the crowd is large. Ever be yound by the could not be prohased for that amount. The best is find ful, but the true, by what an uncertain tenure do the crowd is large. Ever be yound by the could not be prohased for that amount. The best is find ful, but the true, by what an uncertain tenure do the crowd is large. Ever be yound for the prohased for the crowd is large. The prohased for the true, by what a mount is said to have been seized upon by his the true, by what a mount is said to have been seized upon by his the true, by what a mount is said to have been said to have been seized upon by his the true, by what an uncertain tenure do the could not be prohased for that amount.

The best is find ful, but the true, by what an uncertain tenure do the could not be prohased for the true, by what an uncertain tenure do the could not be prohased for the true, by what an uncertain tenure do the could not be prohased for the true, by what an uncertain tenure do the true, by what a mount is said to have been said to have been the people, disgusted with their bad of- clip "the brittle thread of life" and the heritations been obeyed there would have ficials and in contempt of law, will not be homesteads of the people are gone. Let long in taking the law into their own a seat in the United States Senate or the been no riot. It is true that the Orangehands to pun sh crime, to avenge wrongs, illurements of a foreign mission or some men used a right which, strictly speaking. to protect the weak and uphold the right, other good paying place, but entice two of they were justly entitled to, since it had forgetting or not caring that in so doing these judges from the bench and if the been granted to others. But they would tween himself and the Messrs. McQueen, this occurs, you have a state of lawless- Mr. Phillips, be true, farewell to home- have won a higher fame as good citizens and had been marked by blezoning the ness, just such as we have had in some of steads. And in fact, if the argument of by voluntarily abstaining from the exerproduce like results. Justice withheld and too much for him; for, by the Constitution laws perverted have produced troubles in itself, as it is, the term of office of these other countries. It has done it in ours. judges expires in 1876, and, if the gentle-

ever it may be, till it can be corrected by Convention be voted down, and let the the lawful and peaceful means of the ballot Legislature, in obedience to what it may

ing. As long as the integrity of the judi- the homestead case, could have made a ciary is maintained, the liberties of the second decision that would have secured ful dwellings. people are safe. But when this mighty the homestead against all possible danger away, the rights of the citizen are in peril. crisis, in that hour of peril to the people, Who does not know this? And knowing the judges hesitated, doubted, and finally failed. They first decided that the Legisfore, and grain will be plentiful and not welcome back the judiciary that shed ture was limited in its power of taxation centuries would long ago have ceased if cheap. The actual result of the present such lustre upon his State? A convention by the Constitution. In this decision I a large portion of the Irish people had not rejoiced, for in it I saw my own views en- been oppressed and reconstructed beyond There are many other features in our dorsed and the property of the State propresent constitution and form of govern- tected. Had they stood by it all would be measure. If the Irish people are the most ment that need changing, and to change well with us to-day. But also, before faithful Catholics in the world, it is in a any one of which would justify the calling that decision was published it was by the great measure because they were for so of a convention. I might refer you to our judges themselves reversed, and the Legisernment and compare it with the old and From their second decision I appeal to the religious faith. Persecution and tyranny, with fire and slaughter if their wives were lature turned loose upon the people. -

3d. The third and last objection to be answered is of the expense. This is by far the strongest position taken by those who oppose a Convention, for there is I have already detained you much longer some truth in it. A Convention will cost France, for example, and the irreconcilaprobably cost. I will make my estimate very large so as to be on the safe side, and it is as follows:

4 clerks at 15 per day 2 doorkeepers at \$5 per day 2 messengers at \$2 to per day Contingent expenses, such as printing, stationery, servant hire, &c., &c., per

Total expenses per day..... \$ 750 Now suppose the Convention sits thirty days, and it will not sit longer, and

And we have the ontire coat of the Con-

I think my estimates are all sufficiently large. I shall therefore take \$30,000 to be the probable cost of the Convention. Now, there are about 200,000 voters in North Carolina. Divide the cost of the Convention up among them all and it will be

see what it will be on the hundred dollars ing. of the State is, as before given, dollars worth of property would not give cents to have the good things of our old things of the present one taker away.

Fecular Animosities,

two hundred years the animosities of opposite parties of the same people.

The fend between the Orangemen and very much in intensity after the revolutionary attempts in Ireland in 1795-'98.-The Orangemen being the adherents of the English government and the opponents of Irish independence, bave alw-ys

Religious hatred added its flames to political antagonism, for the Orangemen

In the recent deplorable events the was certain to lead to bloodshed.

Without stemping to discuss the action

But it is better to endure the evil, what- pected. Let the proposition to call a onelasion that when the mob and the military met it was inevitably to fight. consider its constitutional obligations, put It is very probable that a little moderation Never having had any connection or into the hands of the Sheriffs of the State and coolses; would have saved much of sympathy with any secret organization by a tax list that calls for five per cent. of all this bloodshed. One thing is certain, in boy. I have thought it proper to say this, and paid into the public treasury in 1872, half speed and striking, if at all, with the subject and then tell me how many men will be generally without any loss of life, and the outlaws have been seen since the en more quickly than the deadly and random gagement on the river; but their camp, bullets kill the innocent, including women quarters. The time was when the Supreme Court, and bildren at great distances from the scene of riot, or even in their own peace-

But this sad waste of human life points from any and every quarter. But in that a moral-would that it might be heeded retaliate by the abduction of white women everywhere! These batreds and animosities still existing among the Lish after two long a time disfranchised because of their if persisted in, breed these secular animos- not released so as to be at home by Monities which time seems powerless to extin- day next. guish. It is this which explains the intense bitteraess of political parties in something. But let us see what it will ble hatred of Poland towards Russia. In the course of time these hatreds become they applied their signatures, and cominstead of diminishing. If this proces Lumberton. goes on too long, there is no more hope of peaceful government, and tyranny on cne side, and revolution on the other, must 110 continue to blight the land.

Is this great republic to follow the example of monarchies, and to have also its Ireland or its Poland? Is the generation that follows to nourish with increased bitsion, disfranchi ement and revenge ? God Lumberton, and learned from him that the

THE OUTLAWS.

ROBESON COUNTY AFFAIRS. - There is Robeson county against the band of outlaws and we very much fear that Lowry

and very interesting account of the late little son, aged about seven years, who was \$30,000 from \$123,350,000, requires a tax fights, which is substantially the came as of two and a half cents on the hundred | that already published by us. In addition, These three, I believe, comprise the on- dollars worth of property. So if a Con- it states that on Tuesday morning, a dehundred dollars, or twenty-five couts on ment on the river the previous evening, pay for it. What man owning a thousand abandoned by the outlass. It was found twenty-five cents to avoid the payment of to contain a large amount of provisions and the interest on the public debt? What other trumpery, indicating that its occumove."

The names of the killed and woulded, for this year is passed, but a unity as such with their residences, and the nature of in- has not been held. Smith & Co. had the juries, are as follows: Arch'd McMillan, cards all stocked. An informal meeting Smith's township, killed. Arch'd Brown, was called at 10 a. m. to-day and W. R. The scenes which have just stained the Smith's township, mortally wounded- Myers, of Charlotte, put in the Chair. A streets of New York with blood are a since died. Hecter McNeill, Red Spring, recess for half an hour to verify proxies Jones. competent. Especially did they demand on the Constitution of this or any other consequence of wrongs inflicted in past mortally wounded-since died. John was had, and, on reassembling, only about generations. In the eyes of all sensible Brown, Smith's township, in foot and leg one thousand shares were declered o be men they are utterly injustifiable, because severely. Berry Barnes, Sterling's Mills represented. The Chairman, pro tem., hearing our people, in my boyhood, speak no State Convention can have any sort of two wrongs can never make a right; but township, back and leg. Jim Lowry, Myers, thereupon ordered the annual Blount. they prove more eloquently than words Scuffletown, head and shoulders severely. | meeting of the etockholders adjourned that injustice and oppression inevitably | The Robesonian further says: "Hearing | sine die.

lowed more closely the dictates of equity, few minutes with her in presence of the had been done by Smith & Co. By some humanity and teleration, who can doubt guard. From her we learned that George mans the stockholders were again go tothat the hatred and antipathies of that re- Applewhite, so long reported killed, is gether at 2 p. m., when Gov. Graham mote period would have passed away? No alive and well; and that Tom Lowry was showed up the transactions as they ought doubt they have softened down in some but slightly hurt when it was thought le to have been. Smith replied in his own tensity to produce at this distant day and She also stated that Pop Oxendine, when only about 1,800 shares were found has just been witnessed? It is a stain complicity with them, is a regular member Salisbury, at the head, had absented them

> From Robeson County . Murder in Scufin Jail... The Ontlaws Still at Large

Henry Berry Lowry . Threats of Bloody Stetalization, &c.

Dear Journal : - One William Goins, a Scuffletown mulatto, charged with the murder of Sheridan Locklear, a mulatto in Scuffletown, on Monday last, was yesterday arrested and brought to this place

the examination is to take place before Justice Sinclair to day.

as I have been able to gather them from proceedings. Strange that he is so shortthe accused himself and from a letter written by a Magistrate in the neighbor- the Convention when it shall assemble. 200,000 More capital was sunk to make hood, are about these :

Goins owns a small tract of land on freemen. which he resides, and which adjoins a turthis year to Buchman Locklear, a son of night. What do you think of Leepsich Sheridan, who was killed. Goins had also boxed his land and the line between the two had been established by consent be-

the counties of this State. Like causes the gentleman proves anything it proves cise of a right when such an exercise of it Locklear the McQueens directed him to ter to keep out of the meeting. Conseapply to Goins to show him the line, quently at the morning session, inangurawhich he did, and things went on well ted by the Redicals at 10 o'clock, an hour until Friday last, when Goins learned that before the arrival of the regular Stock- at \$800,000. While we regret it, we need not wonder at man be correct, when they go out of their of the authorities, whose conflicting and Locklear had been dipping turpentine from holder's train from the East, but 600 shares The daily circulation of the News and it. It is one of the natural results flowing office the people go out of their homes.— vacillating course did much to produce the the boxes on his land near the line, whereout of the degradation of the judiciary, the corruption of the times, and injustice of our rulers.

While I have thus assigned, as I think, While I have thus assigned, as I think, The people with the cooliness and forbearance without the cooliness and forbearance the coolines and much to produce the people of their homes.

His suggestion is the merest claptrap.

"There is nothing in it." The people to desist, and to demand that the meeting then adjourned until 12 o'clock—the meeting the meeting the coolines and by proxy.

There is nothing in it." The people two daily newspapers in the city.

The New York Star, Mr. Josef and the coolines and the coolines and adjourned star and adjourned until 12 o'clock—the meeting the meeting the meeting the coolines and adjourned star and the coolines and much to produce the conduct of the coolines and much to produce the conduct of the coolines.

The New York Star, Mr. Josef and the coolines and the coolines are conducted to the coolines and much to produce the coolines and much to produc a rational cause for much of the disorder State is an accepted fact, approved by necessary in civil commotions, we will however, the two Locklears, father and and others arrived, and at their request that has existed in some sections of the the great body of our people. The very only express our astonishment that no son, approached the house of Goins in a Myers recalled the meeting at 3 p. m. State, and which is now being detailed in men who are most active to sesure a Con-the other end of the capitol, I do not vention are the representatives of the capitol vention are the representatives of the capitol vention are the representative vention vention are the representative vention vent threatening manner, armed with dirks, when about 500 in person and 1,300 by mean to be understood as in any manner men most interested in homesteads, for disperse the mob before the firing began. and commenced a disturbance. It appears Davis, J. L. Moorehead, Shaver & Branch endorsing the means that have been resorted to by those who have undertaken to ed to by those who have undertaken to correct evil-doers. One bad habit leads to another. So these disguised, self-constituted ministers of justice have become perpetrators of wrong and for these wrongs the means that have been resorted to by those who have undertaken to suppose that these men of Europe, a military officer presuming to of Europe, a military officer presuming to of Europe, a military officer presuming to open fire upon a mob, before the riot act over unn the homestead laws of this state will go down in utter failure. Why, read by the civil magistrates, would risk they are the persons that own them. Is it they are the persons that own them. Is it they are the persons that own them. Is it they are the persons that own them. Is it they are the persons that own them. Is it they are the persons that own them. Is it they are the persons that own them. Is it they are the persons that own them. Is it they are the persons that own them. Is it they are the persons that own them. Is it they are the persons that own them. Is it they are the persons that own them. Is it they are the persons that own them. Is it they are the persons that own them. Is it they are the persons that outside of the would do anything to insure themselves? Correct outled not over unn the had been served with a notice by Judge Bond, but did not over unn the homestead has of the same of the same of the correct of the correct of the correct outled not over unn the had been served with a notice by Judge Bond, but do not the same of the correct of endorsing the means that have been resort. they are the persons that own them. Is it Even under the monarchical governments that the Locklears remained outside of the & Co., and others still keeping out. Gov. perpetrators of wrong and for these wrongs they must some day atone. Every man in this land of ours accused of crime has the right to be faced by his accuser in open court, informed of the nature of his offence and tried by a jury of his country. The man who undertakes to deny him this man who undertakes to deny him this pan enemy to good government—

State will go down in utter failure. Why, falled to explode. He then called for a local tried to explode. He then called for a court of this head. The doom of Portens, producing the house of the house of the house of the house, which was brought to him from Court could only act on claims of \$5000 to his head. The doom of Portens, producing the house, when he fired and lodged the local in the breast of Sheridan Locklear, and that the plaintiff owned but him from the homestead, I would not a mount of same that the plaintiff owned but him from the homestead, I would not fear to trust him on the bench. He would and that the plaintiff owned but him from the homestead, I would not a mount of same that the plaintiff owned but him from the homestead, I would not fear to trust him on the bench. He would not have a moth at the plaintiff owned but him from the homestead, I would not a mount of same that the plaintiff owned but him from the homestead, I would not a mount of same that the plaintiff owned but him from the homestead, I would not a mount of same that the plaintiff owned but him from the homestead, I would not a mount of same that the plaintiff owned but him from the homestead, I would not a mount of same that the plaintiff owned but him from the homestead, I would not a mount of same that the plaintiff owned but him from the homestead, I would not have a mount of same that the plaintiff owned but him from the homestead, I would not a mount of same that the plaintiff owned but him from the homestead, I would not a mount of same that the plaintiff owned but him from the homestead, I would not a mount of same that the same that the mount of same that the same that t

Wednesday morning. In the engagement on the river at In- 20th September next. was found on Tuesday morning. It is thought they have effected a change of

P. S .- Henry Berry Lowry was at John McNair's, near Red Banks, this (Friday) will forward to us names of candidates to morning. He asked McNair to say to the Sheriff that, if the wives of the out.aw were not immediately released, he would and would fill the county with slaughter and blood.

Their Threats about their Wives_They will not be Released _War to the Knife _"For God's Fake senil us some Guns, die, die

Dear Journal :- Nothing "stirrin" from the front since the message of the ontlaws threatening to lay waste the county

While at the house of Mr. McNair, the ontlaws forced him to write a letter addressed to Sheriff McMillan and Justice Sinclair, conveying his threat, to which inbred in the new generations and increase pelled him (Mr. McN.) to bring it to

> Mr. McN. arrived here ab ut 11 A. M., and handed the communication to the Sheriff, who immediately west up the Shas. road to see about it. The women will not be released. They

would have been but for the threat. The pursuit will be continued. Air ugement are being made to make it eff-ctive. The outlaws took dinner yesie day at the house of J. F. Bridgers mar which Lewis. terness the memories of injustice, oppres- they met Mr. McNair on his return from women would not be released, and that Harris.

> their threat was despised. I think you wil hear good news in a few days. For God's sake send us some ROSTER.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING. -On Monday, about two o'clock, c. m., at his residence denball. in Ocelow county, near the Folly store while sitting in the door, Mr. Jones Jones, a highly respected citizen of the county, was killed by lightning. There was no lying on the bed about 4 or 5 feet frem his father, and who escaped uninjured.

RAILROAD MEETING.

North Carolina Statifoxi-Excited Sceting of Stockholders-An Adjournment Without Action, &c., &c., &c.

GREENSBORO', N. C., July 13, 1871. Dear Journal:-T. e annual meeting of he North Carolina Railroad stockholders

selves from the proceedings. The Wilmington stock was represented in the 1,800. and was the larger part of it. No querum being present, Smith's man, Myers, again declared the meeting adjourned "sine die." after violating every rule of parliamentary usage by his arbitrary decisions. He left the Chair with hisses behind him.

Upon his leaving Mr. Ralph Gorrell, of Guilford, was called to the Chair, and Messrs, Graham, Caldwell, Toomer and others discussed the usages, rights and the stockholders then adjourned to meet on sented to h m o, h s father. The witnesses have been summoned, and the 20th of September, after decisions shall role strongly. He held the majority of The circumstances of this affair, as well private stock by proxy, and theked all ighted. But perhaps he hinks this same game of injunction will be played on Thus has gone one more of the rights of it than at y other newspaper ever started in

> Some other correspondent wil give you rean disciples with the thermometer a: degrees in the shade.

Yours.

[Extract from a private Letler.] * * * * The majority, including

many who were opposed to Smith, Cald-When the orchard was presented to well, &c., seemed to think it would be betthe fues of the meeting, wherenpon Balph up speeds away to the fire.

The pursuit of the outlaws still contin- | Gorrell was appointed Chairman, and W. ues, but very little of importance has trans. A. Caldwell Secretery. A resolution to pired since the arrest of Pop Oxendine on appoint a committee to verify proxies passed and then adjourned to meet here

man's Landing, referred to in my letter of Smith made one of his characteristic Tuesday last, Mr. Duncan McCormick, of speeche-, full of buffoonery and demago the citizens, was slightly wounded in the guery, from which it was apparent that i e hand, and it is reported that H. B. Lowry and those acting with him are determined was wounded at the same time. None of to disregard the will and rights of the stockholders.

> Democratic-Conservative Candidates for Convention. The f llowing is a list of candidates as

far as heard from. We hope our friends James McGuire appointed Secretary. A

Alamance-W. J. Murray. Alexander-J. B. Pool. Al eghany-

Aoson-Col. R. T. Bennett. Beaufort-F. B Satterthwaith. Bertie-D. C. Wins on. Bladen-Major R. M. Devane. Branswick - S. R. Chine is. Bancomb -Col. W. D. Rankin.

Barke-J seph Erwin.

Cabarras-John M. Long. Caldwell-d. B. Powell. Comden-Chas. Williams. Carteret J. Heury Davis. Caswell-Giles Meb ne, Hon. John

(a sabs-Lock McCorkle. Ch t am-Hou. John Manning, Jr. Geo. Forshee.

Cherokee-Chowan - Capt. Octavus Cook.

Onaveland-Lee M. McAffee. Coumbus-Cart, John W. Ellis. C aven-Hop. M. E. Manly, C. C. Clarke, Henry Harding.

Currituck-Nathan L. Walker.

Davi ison - Alfred Hargiave, C. F. Lowe, Davie- J R Williams. Duplin-Jas. W. Blunt, Isaac B. Kedy. Edgecombe-Hon. H. T. Clark, W. F.

Cumberland-W. B. Wright, Dancan

Franklin-Dr. E. A. Crudup, W. S.

Gast n -Jas. H. White. Gat -Mills L. Eure. Grauville-J. S. Amis, A. Sr Peace, W. M. Sacad.

Greene-J. Q. Jackson. Guilford-D. F. Caldwell, Nerius Men-Halif x-Ed. Conigland, R. H. Smith,

F. M. Parker. Harnett-Goo. W. Pegram. Haywood -Col. Cathy. H nderson-John D. Hyman, S.

H tford-Jesse J. Yestes. ti d -W. S. Carter. Ir d 11-R. F. Armfield.

Jackson-Just . - J. T. Leach, P. Godwin, Jones- D. F. A kew. L nor- Jone F. Wosten. Li c n- Alfred J. Morrison. Muc in-Gay. Madi on-Dr. Jessie Wallin.

M. Dowell-A. M. Erwin. Mackletburg-A. G. Neal, Jno. E. Mitchell-Monigomery-Mont - ien, W. D. Dowd. Nash-A. H. Arrington.

Mar 11 - W. T. Crawford.

New Hauover-Northampton-Onslow-A. J. Murrill.

Prsquotank-Perquimans-Thos. J. Skinner. Person - Jas. Holeman, Sr. Pitt-Germain Bernard, Dr. E.

Rando p -Ric mond-Robeson-Giles Leitch, Malcom Pur-

Rockingham - Hon. A. M. Scales, Geo. Rowan-Obedia Woodson, J. S. Hen-

derson. Hutherford-R. L. Gilkey Sampson-Stokes - Sam'l M. Hughes.

Surry-Robt. S. Gilmore.

Polk-Col. James K. Simpson,

Trausylvania-Tyrreil-Union-A. F. Stevens. Wake-Hons. Thos. Bragg, D. M. Baringer, A. S. Merrimon and Green H. Al-

ford, E-q. Warren-W. A. Montgomery, D. Goodlee. Washingt n-

Watauga-J. B. Todd. Wayne-Hon. W. T. Dortch, Dr. G. M. Roberts. Wilkes-P. Horton. WI SOU-H. C. MOSS. Yackin-

Yanoy --- P fil. News aper Points The New York Herall is valued at \$5,-

The Evening P st was valued by Juo. J prosecution, the Governor of North Carhave been had upon the infamous injunc- Circo and two other referees, some months office \$5,000 for the arrest of the

The New York Times is valued at \$1 - under the protection of his friend, the 500 0 0; \$1,000,000 h s been offered for it The N w York World is valued at \$1,-

this or any other country.

\$200,000 and is not for sale. The New York San is valued at \$1,500 .-000 and pays seven per cent. on a larger amenat.

at \$250,000 but it would take a larger sum to purchase it.

\$500,000. The Daily and Weekly News are valued

The New York Star, Mr. Joseph Howard's paper, is valued at \$500 000 but is not for sile. - Memphis Avalanche.

A Queer & xpress Bundle,

quite surprised several days ago by re. enamored with the views of the venerable

right is an enemy to good government.—
If the courts fail in their duty it does not furnish a sufficient cause for setting up furnished up furnished

large of the stall of Grand gone the communities : Dr. D. M. Patterson, (Mint.) Hevel

For the Journal. Pablic Meeting at Rocky Point,

There was a very large turnout at Rocky Point depot on the evening of July 12, 1871. of the citizens of Holden township in this county, irrespective of party, color, race or previous condition.

The meeting was called and held for the purpo e of nomina ing township officers

on the sure principle of union of all for the sake of all. Dr. Satchwell was elected Chairman and

Committee of teu, five white and five colored, was appointed to nominate offi-In accordance with the report of said

county, the following nominations were unanimously made by the meeting: For M gustrates-James B. McPherson and John Penny. For Clerk-John M. Walker.

For Constable-John Mosely. For School Committee-Dr. S. S. Satch. well, A. Gamberg and Thomas Lilling-This voluntary fusion of all denominations, classes, colors and parties, was a gratifying exhibition of harmony and

and promises much good to the township A vote of thanks was passed to the old Board, soon to retire, especially to the Chief Justice, Maj. James S. Hines. It was ordered that the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded by the Secretary for publication to the Wilmington

good feeling, the harbinger of better tim :

JAMES MCGUIRE. Secretary

Unfortunate Sorth Carolina. We copy the following from the New York Tribune of Saturday. The charge.

ter of North Carolina and her credit are the foot ball of rascals and swindlers ev. erywhere. Her bonds figure in election bribes and police court proceedings throughout the North, as well as on 'change, The plea of naval officer Laflin-brother of our General Laftin-that he mailed a \$1,000 North Carolina bond, "by some m's hance," "to a constituent," instead of a "printed speech." reminds us of the m. oner in which Tim Lee found a package of \$10,000 directed to him, and \$5,000 for Judge Wat s, lying on Littlefield's table, and lim "took it." Phillips and Gov. Caldwell will yet be held to account for their countenance and support of the robbers of the character and credit of our State. And the people are asked by Phillips & Co. to vote against Convention that these fraudulent bonds may be paid, \$1,000 of which is rated in the following at \$100ten cents in the dollar for eight per cent. North Carelina bonds! If the people trust the radicals longer and vote down Convention-the only means by which vey can rid themselves of this thievish debt-then they ought to be made to pay it-100 cen's in the dollar, besides the eight per cent. interest. The following is the article fr m the Tribuns. Let the people refresh their mem 1y:

From the N. Y. Tribune of Saturday.

The friends of Naval Officer Luffin, at

the custom house, stated yesterday that

he went to Herkimer county last Saturday

to look after the charges brought against

bim, and they expressed implicit confi-

dence in his ability to exculpate himself c mpietely, at the proper time. They attr bu'ed the bringing of an indictment against him to the workings of political O. ange-Hon. W. A. Graham, Dr. Pride spite. It is stated by those who are perhaps not friendly to the Naval Officer, that after serving six years in Congress, he lost the renomination, last fail, or rather withdrew from the contest in advance, on J. account of the injury to his prespects from a prevalent impression that he was concerned in certain transactions in North Carolina Railroad bonds, one of which, for \$1,000, was that which was mailed by accident to one of his constituents, and ultimately caused the pre-ent trouble .-Tue bonds in question were guaranteed by the legislature of North Carolica, at the instance of Gen. M. S. Littlefield and others incorporated for the building of a railroad. Upon this guarantee a large number of them were "floated" in the New York market, usually by hypothecating tuem. In several cases where large loans were obtained upon quantities of these bonds, it soon became evident that the borrowers had no intention of redeeming them. Prominent members if the "ring" concerned in this scheme were General M. S. Littlefield and Mr. Jones from North Carolina. Coming into possession of large sums of money by this means they plunged into extravagent dissipation here with other Carolinians-Jones, for example, hypothecated \$100,000 the bonds and for hwith began playing fare, soon losing nearly \$40,000. The lander, Mr. Bryant, hearing of the affair, at once sold the securities, in order to avoid loss, though the conditions of the loan were that he was to hold them for six months. Other capitalists holding large amounts of these bonds also became alarmed and threw them upon the market, 000,000 am is owned by Commodere Jas. causing the price to decline to a few cents duties of the company of stockto ders, and G r lon B n ett Jr., having been pre- on the dollar. Littlefield and other parties to the fraud subsequently fled to avoid

> The unfortunate circumstance that Mr. Laflin, by some mischance, mailed one of these bonds, instead of a print-d speech, under his own frank, to a constituent during the canvass for Congress nomination, The Tribane is valued at \$2,000,000 and is said to have been seized upon by his The Evening Telegram is valued at trict. It is not now alleged, however, by any one, that Mr. Laffin was concerned in the fraudulent manipulation of the bonds. The particular bond, which was sent by mistake, belonged, it is said, to his brother, who had been somewhat connect-The Commercial Advertiser is valued ed, to his cost, with Littlefield and the others. The present indictment is understood to have been brought on account of The Journal of Commerce is valued at a statement made in the course of the suit brought by the brother for the recovery of the bond. The value of the bond at the time when it left Mr. Laffin's hands, appears to have been only about \$100, and to have since remained about that amount. Mr. Laftin's explanation, it is stated, will completely exonerate him in reference to the transactions from first to last.

first named as principal. He took refuge

Governor of Florida, where he now re-

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Times, after having read what Mr. Greeley The express mess nger at this point was knows about farming, and becoming so